

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
OF Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
OF Logan County.
KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. *Chittendon Lynn* of Caldwell.
2d " *F. C. Sharp*, of Christian.
3d *Jos. B. Donaldson*, of Warren.
4th *Rodes Garth*, of Wayne.
5th *Joseph Haskin*, of Mercer.
6th *Geo. Elias Barbee*, of Green.
7th *John Pope*, of Washington.
8th *Patrick H. Pope*, of Jefferson.
9th *Alexander Luckey*, of Floyd.
10th *Ben. Taylor*, of Fayette.
11th *Thomas Marshall*, of Lewis.
12th *Nicholas D. Coleman*, of Mason.
13th *Lewis Sanders, Sr.*, of Gallatin.

FOR THE KY. GAZETTE.
SOLUTION TO CHARADE AS RE-
QUESTED.

The first is a *Barn*, deposite for feed,
The next is a *flax*, we all have agreed;
The third is a *flax*, that never is good,
The fourth you will find is a *lean little cat*;
The fifth is a *Barber*, a man of great art,
The sixth is a *flax*, well known as a *flax*;
The seventh is a *flax*, we will call it a *flax*;
The eighth is a *flax*, a kind of *flax*;
The ninth is a *flax*, a very good *flax*;
The tenth is a *flax*, first called for a *flax*;
The next is a *flax*, that will read,
The twelfth is a *flax*, much noted for speed;
The thirteenth is a *flax*, subject, affair,
And the next is a *flax*, signifies *flax*;
The last is the *flax*, that signifies *flax*;
Making *flax* the *flax*, the great and the

WESTERN BARD.
For the Kentucky Gazette.

"Home Sweet Home," how oft it is said,
There is no place so sweet as home,
The spot where one's heart is true,
Where in our youth we first found love.
There is a charm in a halcyon home,
Around each consecrated spot,
To which the heart beats night and day,
And which can never be forgot.
Each home and its inmates, tell of years
Long past, though held in memory bright,
And as we gaze, affections true,
Are mingled with the tears of delight.
Grove, pasture, field and garden spot,
All speak of days of careless glee,
When happy in our lonely cot,
From vicissitudes and passions free.
Then give me back my rural shade,
I love no hills where fashion dwells,
I'll rather in my native glade,
Where birds sing high their warbling strains.

WESTERN BARD.
From the *Rich Enquirer* and *Advertiser*.

Painters throughout the United States are re-
quested to copy to
TO HOLD A CAN BEAT UNDER-
STAND IT.
He who has left his youthful life
And children come and fair,
To find on fortune's doubtful tide
Borne on the waves of care,
The lines perchance may coldly spurn
That ask the wanderer's return.
Yet oh! the unwilling heart lingers
That dares to trouble thee,
I would not seek to make thee grieve
But for these tears of mine;
These transient tears from above,
The pledges of our mutual love.

For them I plead, I speak not now
Of what I have and what I have;
Nor how I have loved and how I love,
And each I have and each I love,
And sought the distant hills of A—
For sweet which I have ever true.
I hold the mountains' purest soil,
The sweetest and the best,
The best and the most pure,
For thou wert by my side,
And earth's sweet wilderness is dear,
Is fair, when thou wert by my side.

But thou wert by my side, my dear,
To distant parts to roam;
A wanderer's life thou hadst to lead,
But not, alas! thy time,
Thy children were and their play,
And thou wert by my side, my dear.
Our hearts for very want of bread
Have been separated to roam,
And now on public lands I roam,
And now on public lands I roam,
And now on public lands I roam,
And now on public lands I roam.

My heart, my heart, my heart,
Will into tears of mine burst,
And thus at one time,
"Mother, dear mother, tell me when
My father will come back again."
Yet go, thou false deceiver, go,
And do not come back again,
Has knotted in thy breast the glow
Of love's deceitful flame,
Oh! how I love thee, my dear,
But never will I love thee like me.

And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear,
And oh, how I love thee, my dear.

GRATITUDE.
We learn from the United States Gazette that some persons in Philadelphia have called, it is made for Jesse R. Burden, one of the recent Senators in the Legislature of Pa. who, after professing to be opposed to the Bank of the United States, voted for a recharter of it, "two

handsome silver pitchers." They are said to be unusually large and heavy, and richly ornamented with chased ornaments, rich oak wreaths and vines," and the inscription in front of each vessel is as follows: "The children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor, Jesse R. Burden." The editor of the Gazette says, "we infer from the above, that certain friends of Pennsylvania, conscious of what is due to Dr. Burden for his exertions last winter, have taken this method of expressing, not repaying, the obligation."

Our readers are doubtless aware, what the exertions made by Dr. Burden, during the last winter, here alluded to are. He had been among the foremost in his opposition to the recharter of the United States Bank by Congress, and in professing to be opposed to its course of purchasing the support of those who had been opposed to it by means of Bank accommodations and other business facilities. The election in that state, in consequence of the division between the two parties of the friends of the administration in relation to the candidate for Governor, resulted in the success of the candidate for the opposition for that office, and a majority of the same party to the House of Representatives. Until some time after the meeting of the Legislature Dr. Burden was supposed to be opposed to a renewal of the charter of the Bank, and it was not until about the time that the bill providing for its recharter passed the house of Representatives, that any suspicion appeared to be entertained by any portion of that party with whom he had acted, and by whom he had been elected onto the ground of his opposition to that institution, that he would give it his support in the Senate. As such as doubts began to be entertained respecting the course which he and others who had professed to entertain the same opinions upon the subject, would pursue, measures were taken in different parts of the state to hold meetings, and to adopt means to express the opinion of the public against that measure. They were all aware that those measures had been, and would be adopted, and were urged to delay acting upon the subject for a few days in order that the people might have an opportunity to express their views and wishes in relation to the matter, and being well aware that the people were opposed to the Bank, and that they would express the desire that it should not be rechartered, Dr. Burden and his coadjutors in the Senate ridiculed the idea of delay, and employed their utmost endeavors to hurry the bill through the Senate, with all possible rapidity. In this manner the doctor performed a conspicuous part, and has ever since been extolled in the highest terms by those who had before represented him as a simpleton & a knave. By pursuing the course we have stated, he succeeded in having the bill passed through the Senate before the public voice could be heard in that body; but it has not had the effect to still that voice, nor to lull it into silence. On the contrary that voice has been sounded in terms expressive to the strongest indignation against Dr. Burden and his associates for having given their support to a measure to which they know the public were opposed, and to oppose which they had been elected to the stations they held.

While he has, by his act in that matter, lost the confidence and respect of the party with which he formerly acted, and which embraces a large majority of the people, he has, however, secured the flattery and applause of those who before professed, at least, to dislike him. Whatever they may have thought of him before the commission of this act of treachery to those who had confided in his sincerity and faithfulness, and whatever they may suspect respecting him now that his treachery has been made manifest, he will venture to allege that they must not respect him less than they did before the act was performed. They may like the treason, but must despise the traitor. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. But they have accomplished their object. They have triumphed over the will and wishes of the people; and they have secured that triumph in a great measure by means of Dr. Burden's treachery, and they are disposed to pretend to honor him merely because they imagine it will be aggravating to the feelings of those whose confidence has been abused, and who were opposed to the measure, the accomplishment they were so desirous to secure; or perhaps they may imagine that by professing to honor those who have violated the trust that has been reposed in them and have therefore lost confidence of the people, they may in other cases of emergency lead others who will be willing to sacrifice their standing with the people for the purpose of securing the empty honors, and other rewards which may be bestowed upon them for their friends, and to the principles they have professed.

It is under these circumstances that the two silver pitchers mentioned by the editor of the United States Gazette, have been made for Dr. Burden. But what is meant by the inscription, "The children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor, Jesse R. Burden." It is clear that the individuals whose wishes were gratified by the course which Dr. Burden pursued are not the persons to whom the word "children" is intended to be applied. These, so far from being children in management, are adepts at the business. And if the idea is intended to be conveyed that those who are now children will have reason to be grateful to Dr. Burden for the course he has pursued, were greatly deceived if it does not turn out to be far different, and that they will have cause to regret it deeply and bitterly.

From the manner in which the editor of the Gazette speaks of the matter, one might "infer," that he does not know by whom the pitchers have been ordered to be made; but we strongly suspect that he knows more upon the subject than he is willing to avow. He tells us that this method has been taken of "expressing, not repaying the obligation due to Dr. Burden for his exertions during the last winter." We think this quite likely; and that he has been repaid already. He would hardly, we suspect, have sold his vote for the two silver pitchers, notwithstanding "they are unusually large and heavy."

UNITED STATES BANK.

In conversation a few days since with a Philadelphian, an opponent of the present administration, and one who had at one time been a friend to the President, but deserted him in consequence of the course he thought proper to pursue in relation to the Bank of the United States, he remarked that he was firmly of the opinion that, that institution, at the time of the expiration of its charter was insolvent, and would have been unable to liquidate the claims against it, had it not obtained a recharter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The gentleman alluded to, is engaged in a business in that city which requires that he should be well acquainted with money matters, and we have no doubt that in making the remark he was sincere, and well convinced of its truth. Under these circumstances, we cannot envy the feelings of the man who could desert the President for waging a war against an institution, which would have caused ruin and distress to thousands, were there no other inducement for him to pursue the course he did.—*Balt. Rep.*

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—
Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.
May 12, 1836—20-11

KENAWHA SALT.
A LOT OF NO. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m



[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[Public No. 13.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sale of lands under the stipulations of the treaties with the Chickasaw Indians of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all payments required to be made, and all moneys required to be vested by the said treaty, are hereby appropriated in conformity to it, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, required by the said President; and a special account of the funds under the said treaty, shall be kept at the Treasury, and a statement thereof shall be annually laid before Congress, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, agreeably to the said treaty, and to aid in its fulfillment, shall be refunded to the Treasury, as soon as funds sufficient therefor, are received from the sale of the said lands.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED April 14th, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of July next, the territory included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin, that is to say: Bounded on the east, by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menominee river;

thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line, to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake northwest; thence on the North, with the said territorial line, to the White-earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White-earth river, to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the mouth of said river; thence on the North, and on the south, from said point, due east to the northeast corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by acts of Congress. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the Government of Michigan in and over the Territory hereby constituted, shall cease. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or in any way affect the authority of the Government of the United States, to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it might have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing the Territory hereby constituted into one or more other Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall, in its discretion, deem convenient; or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory shall vest in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside in the said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprievers for offences against the laws of the U. States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor of the said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly heretofore constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit once every year, to the President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, but the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to exercise, and perform after prescribed, the duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of three members, having the qualifications of voters as herein after prescribed, whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-five members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue two years. An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the Governor of the Territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the Territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, respectively, and returns thereof made by said sheriffs to the Governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and he conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties is entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties for the Council, shall be declared by the said Governor, to be duly elected to the said Council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the said Governor, to be duly elected to the said House. The Governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place on such day as he shall appoint; but, hereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding, and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual convening of the session of the said Legislative Assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed the term of seven months.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of the United States be taxed higher than the lands or other property of individuals. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and, if approved by the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township officers and all county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, shall appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the Council shall be filled by appointments from the Governor, which shall expire at the end of the

next session of the Legislative Assembly; but the said Governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office created or the salary of which shall have been increased whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission under the United States, or any of its officers, except a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council or shall hold any office under the Government of the said Territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said Territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, however, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court.

And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws. And writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the Territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district court of the United States in the northern district of the state of New York receives for similar services.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an Attorney for the said Territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the Michigan Territory. There shall be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing Territory of Michigan, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the Executive proceedings. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars for his services as Governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the Government of the said Territory, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be compatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said Territory, which shall be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional Judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the said third day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Des Moines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined, in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined herein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said Territory of Wisconsin, there to be proceeded into final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the Territory of Michigan.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said Assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

The said salaries shall be paid quarterly to the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, and there shall also be appropriated annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the Government of the said Territory, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be compatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said Territory, which shall be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional Judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the said third day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Des Moines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined, in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined herein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said Territory of Wisconsin, there to be proceeded into final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the Territory of Michigan.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said Assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

APPROVED April 20, 1836.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

A Convention is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn. of delegates from the various sections of the country through which the railroad from Charleston, S. C. to Cincinnati, Louisville and Maysville in Kentucky, is to pass. We observe that Jefferson, Clay, and other counties in Kentucky, have appointed delegates to meet at Knoxville on the 4th of July, to take care of the interests of their several sections of country. It is true Lexington is, by law, made a point in the location of the said road; but if this county maintains its usual supineness—takes no measures to be represented at that meeting—and only rests her claims upon Legislative enactment, may not the next session of our Legislature strike out Lexington and insert some other point, whose inhabitants may have been more alive to the furtherance of this great National Work?

There are still some of our readers who doubt the truth of the news relating to the important success of the Texans under Gen. Houston. Further to confirm the faith of such, we omit such speculations, as were intended for this paper, to give the following extra conclusive evidence, from the *Louisville Journal* of the 24th. [We, however, take occasion to inform the Editor of that Journal, from which we have drawn copiously and pleasantly, that the four last numbers have been so mutilated, when mailed, that the contents were with difficulty ascertained, and many articles, entirely, thereby, lost to us. We would hope it is entirely attributable to the clerk; but having four in succession, in a similar condition, has excited our notice.]

FALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Our fellow-citizens continue to feel so intense an interest in the Texian Revolution and the fall of the Mexican Despot, that we deem it our duty to continue to record all the authentic intelligence, which we receive relative to that important subject. We are certain, that we can find nothing for publication, that would be read more generally or with greater avidity. We have before us the New Orleans Bulletin and the New Orleans Bee of the 11th inst. and from those papers we make the following extracts, which, as the reader will at once see, may be relied on with the most perfect confidence.—*From Jour.*

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 11.

There is nothing now to hang a doubt on, in regard to the capture of Santa Anna, and the complete discomfiture of his pusillanimous horde. He who so lately denounced his gallant victors, as a band of rebels, and proclaimed extermination to all found fighting in the cause of civil freedom, is now made to bend, and sue for peace, liberty and life, from these same despised outlaws. Should his victors mete out to him the same treatment that they would have received at his hands had success crowned his efforts and which the gallant Fannin and his brave companions did receive, this royal despot would have a short interim between sentence and execution.

We can have no sympathy for the man, who has degraded his high station, compromised his honor, and shown himself lost to every principle of rectitude, and every feeling of humanity. If by sparing his forfeited life, the Texans can the more firmly secure their Independence, and eradicate from the country every seed of centralism, it is well.

We have some apprehensions, however, that his majesty will not longer be recognized by the Mexican Government, and that all, that he might be disposed to do, will be abortive for the want of compliance by the Powers, that will reign in his stead.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 11.

The following letter was addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house of this city.

GALVESTON BAY, April 28th, 1836.

Since my last, our political situation has changed. Our Army under Gen. H. attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in the complete destruction of it, after killing 500 and the same number prisoners, together with St. Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonte) &c.!! Our loss was but six killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead.) This appears almost impossible, but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our Independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grande. This I had from his own mouth in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation and will make any promises to get off but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure, and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and you may look for another victory as proud as this one, as we have more men, for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement—but such a butchery I do not want to see again: our riflemen charged on the army and killed every man that was serving at the cannon.

With due respect, I remain yours, &c.
JOHN L. LINN.
Post of Galveston, April 29.

Colonel Robert Triplet—

Dear Sir—You doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st instant, by Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces. Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, Gen. Cos, and some other officers are prisoners. The enemy had about 600 killed and about 500 to 600 made prisoners—about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss was 7 killed and 11 wounded. Wonderful disparity!

Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing. We are without any article necessary to house-keeping.
Signed DAVID G. BURNET.
President Republic of Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's office, to E. Hall Esq. of this city, dated.

Galveston Bay, April 27

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Colonel Almonte. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Luyche's Ferry—about 650 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battle near Harrisburg. It appears that on the 20th Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening, but without much effect, except that of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 P. M., the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previously in proper places without the view or cognizance of the enemy. General Houston sounded aloud the word CHARGE; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting *Alamo! Alamo!* in voices that resembled the Indian war-hoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texans opened with the Cannons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire; and all the Mexican gunners picked out by the Texian rifles, humanity and exhaustion alone terminated the deeds of death that followed; for the Mexicans were terrified into inaction they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the resort of the fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the musketeers up in a tree. But the Texans bring on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight; but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond brooch—the two Texans instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an 'hidalgos,' and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican Generalissimo exclaimed *Viva los Texians! Viva General Houston!* but young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

Most of the private taken prisoners are employed in constructing a Fort at Galveston Bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing, &c. that the enemy had plundered in his march, became booty to the Texans—with about \$14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money amongst the victors.

FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. Bushrod, Captain Houston, arrived at Charleston, on the 8th inst., from St. Augustine, in three days, having on board 54 Volunteers from Florida. The following gives the latest news from that Territory.

Office of the Herald,

St. Augustine, May 5, 1836.

The left wing of the Army arrived in town on Saturday afternoon last, from Tampa Bay, via Volusia. The objects of the campaign have not been accomplished. The Indians have scattered throughout the country, and are in small detached parties. A few of them were met by the Army, and some skirmishing took place between them. The Indians were hovering about the Army, and fired into the Camp several times, but one Indian is killed that is known certainly.

Fort Alabama, on the bank of the Little Withlacoochee, sustained several attacks.

Camp Shelton, 11 miles from Tampa Bay, was also attacked and one man wounded.

Major Cooper of the Georgia Battalion, with 350 men was stationed on the Road between Fort Drane and Tampa Bay, with 17 days provisions, was attacked by about 560 Indians every day, until relieved by Gen. Clinch on the 17th day.

Gen. Scott ordered a quantity of provisions into the Withlacoochee, by sea, and Captain McLennore, with 75 men, went with them—they were landed within 18 miles of Clinch's battle ground, and 38 left to guard them, and it is feared that they have suffered a similar fate to that of the gallant band under Major Dade. It is reported that a Council of

War was held at Fort Drane, and it was decided to be impossible to relieve them. We hope there are no grounds for this report.

That there has been an understanding between Creeks and Seminoles, there are some grounds for believing. A silver Whistle was found on the Withlacoochee, which was recognized to belong to a brother of Capt. Elmore, who was travelling through the Creek Nation last Summer, when he lost it. The owner's name was engraved in full upon it.

Gen. Scott and Eastis arrived here on Sunday night last.

The number of buildings now going up in various parts of New Orleans is unparalleled. As no statistical accounts are ever officially made of these matters, it is impossible to state accurately how many have been erected during the past years but we may safely set down the number between 3 and 400—nearly twice as many as had been erected in New-York during the same period.

Mechanics of all kinds are greatly wanted in New Orleans; and even common laborers can always have constant employ and good wages.—*N. O. Bee.*

Singular Fact.—A Pigeon was recently observed sitting upon a fence at Flat-bush, Long Island. The observer approached it, and through seeming fatigue the bird permitted itself to be taken up. On examination it was found to be a carrier pigeon, and bare, fastened under one of its wings, a scrap of English paper, containing the London sale of stocks &c. It is surmised that a bird was sent with that dispatch intended for Antwerp, but it was either pursued by some bird of prey, or driven out of its course by heavy winds, and alighted on Long Island, after the prodigiously long and fatiguing flight of 3000 miles.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

According to the Tallahassee Florida of the 23 inst., the information obtained from General Macninch and others who came with him the other day from Florida, that Gen. Scott had abandoned all hopes of conquering the Indians until the hot weather shall have passed, and was looking out a spot where the regular army might take up its summer quarters, was incorrect. The Floridian, says an intelligent gentleman direct from the seat of war, informs us that the report that active operations against the enemy were about to be abandoned, had no foundation, & the present disposition of the army is as follows:—"The Louisiana volunteers under Col. Smith, have sailed from Charlotte Harbor to scour the country in that direction. Their ultimate destination is Pease Creek, where the Indians are supposed to be assembled in large numbers. Col. Lindsay, with the Alabama troops, will remain at Tampa and that vicinity. General Clinch will return to Fort Duane. Col. Reid and the Florida volunteers were ordered to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, to ferret out such of the enemy as may still be lurking in the strong holds on that river, and will relieve the small garrison (forty men) posted there under Major McLennore of the Florida volunteers.

Gen. Scott with the main army consisting of the division under Gen. Eastis, will proceed directly to Pease Creek, with two Indian guides, who have offered to lead him to Osceola's camp, where they say, he is prepared to make a desperate stand. There a junction will be effected with the Louisiana volunteers, and it is hoped the war will be terminated."—*N. O. Mer. Ad.*

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Termination of the Indian Campaign.
Camp Volusia, (E. F.) April 27.

"At nine o'clock on Thursday the 14, instant, we were attacked by a party of Indians, consisting of about one hundred and fifty in number. The attack was made upon a party of five men detached to dig a grave, who were fired upon with three hundred yards of the pickets; and two of their number. I am sorry to say, fell, victims to the scalping knife of the ruthless savage; we were at the same moment surrounded and fired upon from every direction by the enemy. Our men appeared punctually at their posts, and returned the salute with a volley of musket balls. I am sorry that I am deprived of the pleasure of giving you here a detailed account of the whole affair, but for want of time, I am forced to be concise, as the boat is about starting off in a few minutes, however, I must say before concluding, that while the savages were charging boldly in open field upon our fort, Capt. Quattlebaum, who was very sick, mounted the pickets and fired at one fellow, at a distance of about one hundred and thirty yards, who was seen by many to fall into the bushes, at the same time Mr. R. J. Dickson, who was a bold volunteer on the occasion, fired at another by the side of a tree, and planked the ball into the tree. Dickson, although engaged in another business and not expected to shoulder arms, has been on every occasion exceedingly prompt.

The south Carolina troops are now on their way homeward; they will leave here in a day or two for San Augustine. They had several little fights, but none very effective; the war is not by any means at an end, and will be another winter's campaign."

Volusia, (E. F.) April 25.

"We have been without any news for sixteen days with the exception of a daring attack from about one hundred and fifty Indians on the 11th inst. At 9 o'clock our camp was alarmed by a report of three rifles which was instantly followed by the whole body, the camp en-

closed about one and a half acres of ground, the plan of attack was such as to try the pluck of our men who placed themselves at the pickets with the determination to stand the consequences; the first three fires brought Sergeant Holleday and Gough to the ground, and wounded Watson Holleday, although mortally wounded, ordered his men to fire, but they were so closely pursued they did not—they came up within one hundred and twenty yards of our picket, keeping a constant fire upon us without effect, when our howitzer discharged the bomb-shell it surprised them and they retreated a little, but still fired at our fort; the balls were passing around us in every direction. From the cross fire the attack lasted about fifty minutes, they retreated shouting at about a mile and a half distance, made a fire which we could not interrupt.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Steam Packet Florida, Captain Hebbard, arrived at Savannah, on the 8th instant, from Picolata, via Jacksonville. We learn (says the Editor of the Georgian) that it is reported at Jacksonville that a large body of Indians had stormed the fortification thrown up by Captain McLennore, on the Withlacoochee, and massacred the garrison of forty men, and their gallant commander.

Major Cooper, of Putnam, had been sent, it is said, from Fort Drane, with the battalion from this State, under his command, to the point on the Withlacoochee which Capt. M.L. occupied, to ascertain the fact. We trust that they will find these brave men in safety, but we fear the result of their reconnaissance.

There is some reason to apprehend that the difficulties now existing with the Seminole Indians will have the effect of bringing about trouble with the tribes elsewhere. The North Alabamian, published at Tusculum, states, under date of the 30th ultimo, that expresses had been received "by Gov. Clay, from several of the new counties in Alabama, formed out of the Creek country, notifying him of the embodying of two or three hundred Creek Indians, evidently with hostile designs, and calling on the Executive for an armed force of Militia sufficient to protect the citizens."

The Alabama Beacon of the 20th ult. has the following paragraph, of a similar tenor:—"Bolt. Amer."

"We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families, it is said have already fled to Columbus for safety leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bugging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the report is true, the chiefs of the nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring in the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong."

New Iron Steamboat.—The wrought iron Steamboat, ordered from England by the Steamboat Company of Georgia, arrived (in pieces) at Savannah, last week, on board the British ship Alcyone, Captain Muir from Liverpool. Her length is 120 feet, her beam 26 feet, and her depth 74 feet. It is estimated by her builders that she will draw, with all her machinery and every thing on board, 2 feet 3 inches. She will have an engine of 46 English horse power, on the low pressure principle.

Extracts from a letter from a youth of Baltimore, who volunteered in the Florida campaign.

"NEW ORLEANS, 22d April, 1836.—We have all returned to this place, our brows crowned with laurels, and without a change of linen, or a pair of shoes to our feet. I think now that 'discretion is the better part of valor,' and shall exercise it when I next lose time in chasing the Indians. I regret to inform you that Jesse B. Wright, Lieut. of the company, had his leg broken at Tampa Bay—amputation ensued, and he was obliged to have it amputated. William Haslet was shot in the groin, and want of proper medical aid rendered his recovery slow, Edward Rogers, also of Baltimore, was dreadfully wounded by one of the Indians with a 'bowie knife,' by which he has lost an arm. He behaved nobly in the engagement.

We have not only conquered the Indians, but some of our corps have made other conquests. Mr Billup of Baltimore has taken captive Miss Jane Mintum, of St. Louis, whom he bound in hymeneal chains for better or worse, two days after his arrival in this city. William Finlay, also of Baltimore, was this morning married at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr Parker, to Miss Gertrude Baker of this city—they have gone to Bayou Sarah to spend the honeymoon.

Capt. Bart, Lieut. Creery and Tensfield, and Quarter Master Leon Dyor are all well.

The Baltimore volunteers are the nether crust of all the volunteers in Florida.

CREEK HOSTILITIES.

We have before us a letter to a member of congress from a respectable source, dated Macon (Ga.) May 11th, 1836, which says:

"I believe there is to be a general war with the Indians along our whole frontier, from Florida to the far west. The Creeks, I assure you from undoubted information, have risen in their strength, and in their wrath have mur-

dered twenty-seven individuals of all ages and sexes. Two days ago Peter Williams, with whom I board, returned home from Columbus, and informed me that the Indians had murdered seven persons, and that the people of the country were flocking into Columbus from their plantations. That Colonel Crowell, former Creek agent, who resides 20 miles from Columbus, sent to the Creek Chiefs to be informed of their intentions. An old chief, the friend of Crowell, advised him to remove at once into Columbus, if he wished safety; that the young chiefs could not be restrained by the old chiefs.

Last evening, 10 o'clock, the stage came in from Columbus. I conversed with the passengers. They all say the Creeks have risen in arms, and that 27 persons have been murdered. Mr. Jones (brother of Seaborn Jones, M. C.) told me that the Creeks had 3,000 armed men ready for the field, and better armed than at any other time, and more determined."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.
SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Ship Pacific, Hoxie, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th April. Captain Hoxie politely favored us with Liverpool papers of the 11th and London of the 13th April, which do not contain any political intelligence of much interest. The cotton market was dull in Liverpool, and the price had declined 3d.

Parliament re-assembled on the 11th. The Tithe Bill was postponed for a few days.

On the morning of the 8th April, the statue of William III. in College Green, Dublin, was blown up with gunpowder, and destroyed. 500 pounds reward have been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols 93 1/4; 92 1/4 for May account.

Paris, April, 11.—5 per cent's 108f. 20c.; 3 per cent's 82f. 25c.

The debate of Saturday last, on the petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the recovery of the remains of Napoleon, and their transit to Paris, and for the repeal of the law which banishes his family from the soil of France, terminated in the reference of the first set of petitions to the Minister of the Interior, and the rejection of the second.

The Courier of France states that the reports of the Consuls to the Government make known that the principal part of the Russian fleet in the Baltic has begun to concentrate at Revel.

SPAIN.—The Bayonne papers, and private accounts of the 7th, received at Paris, contain no news worth extracting from the north of Spain. The Carlists had got very near Valencia on the 23d March, and some alarm prevailed there in consequence of their approach.

An order of the day of General Berneffe, commander of the (French) Foreign Legion, in the service of Queen Isabella, directs, in reprisals for the massacre of such soldiers of that corps as fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future no quarter be given. A letter from Bayonne states that the town of Pencia had been taken from the Carlists by a body of men landed from the British squadron.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.

We congratulate the whole country, and especially the steadfast friends of the administration, upon the reception of authentic information that all the instalments due from France under the treaty of 4th July, 1831, have been paid to our agent at Paris. Its amount in all is over three and a half millions of dollars. This is a glorious consummation of the wise and judicious measures adopted by the President.

We understand that the money received is in the course of transmission to this country in gold, at the rate of about \$200 000 in each packet; and that the utmost diligence is employed in the bureau of the Treasury Department, so far as consistent with the pressure of the current business and calls of Congress, in comparing the names of the debtors to the United States with those in whose favour awards have been made, for the purpose of retaining such sums as may appear to be due to the Government from such claimants Scrip for the proper amounts will then be issued to all such as are entitled to the indemnity under the awards.

If Congress do not pass the bill before them, authorizing an immediate payment of all the instalments, the nett proceeds of the whole amount received from France will be paid over as soon as it arrives, and as the amount due each claimant can be ascertained.

It is expected that the scrip will be ready some time before all the money arrives.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As a republican I detest the corruption, the faction opposition to the government, and the continual impudence which has characterized the conduct of the whig members of the House of Representatives from this State. I abhor their servile subservience to the narrow views of a corrupt leader, whose sole objects are his own aggrandizement, and the gratification of his malice against his triumphant rival. Lacking sight of the lofty aims which animate the honest statesman, they descended to a party and faction organization, in which their highest boast is to obstruct the movements of the administration, and prevent the completion of those great plans of national policy which have been devised by the statesman now in office. Leagued with such

men as Wise of Virginia, a disgrace to his State, as Peyton, Bell & Co. are to Tennessee, we find the majority of our representatives imitating their disgraceful example, and disgusting all honorable and liberal minds by their officiousness and impudence.

Mr. Graves is a speaker against time, and as such is always ready to consume the time of the session and the money of the people. Mr. Williams is his barker, and with Mr. Underwood, are more frequently on the floor than is consistent with a proper respect for themselves, or the House. Messrs. Hardin, Harlan and Allen, are abusive and factious, and with Chambers and Calhoun, furnish such a representation of Blue-light Federalism, as cannot be equalled out of Massachusetts. Mr. Clay works them, as the man behind the scene with his wits, for the station that our State occupies in the councils of the nation. Where is our old Democratic pride? Where are our old Democratic principles? Are we to be chained to the demagogue's cart, even after he has been so totally prostrated by public sentiment, that he can no longer lead a painful minority?

A word to Mr. Harlan—I perceive from a handful of Major T. P. Moore's, that Mr. Harlan supposes him to be the author of the communication signed "Young Hickory" in the Kentucky Gazette of last January. It is an undeserved compliment which the author disdains. Major Moore had nothing to do with it. Mr. Harlan had better mend his manners in Congress and try to redeem some few of his pledges, given to make false suggestions about "Young Hickory."

The whigs were much excited at the debut of the Hon. Mr. Crittenden in the Senate. It was a little singular, if not ridiculous, that he should have selected a subject on which to make his first appearance, about which he must have been ignorant, except from hearsay. The whigs thought were delighted, and there were great congratulations and shaking of hands and prophecies of what he would do. Alas! he has not been even named since, and it is not the month of flowers! No more grand exhibitions! No more thunders of eloquence to demolish Jacksonism! Alas poor York!

YOUNG HICKORY.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE.

Lexington, 26 May, 1836.
WHEREAS, at the late annual election of Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company only eight qualified Stockholders were elected Directors, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that an election will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Lexington, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. At which time and place four more Directors, on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board,
A. O. NEWTON.
Sec'y and Treas'r. Lex & Ohio R.R. Co.
May 26—11th

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
On Saturday next, May 28,
Will be sold by D. BRADFORD & CO.,
Opposite the Market,

2 BARRELS Peach Brandy,
12 Cases D. M. Wine; also,
House Furniture, consisting of Bureaux, Tables, Chairs &c.
Lex. May 26, 1836.

HALF A MILLION OF SHINGLES.
300,000. Wanted PINE SHINGLES.

200,000 Common do, just received and will be sold at the Market price, or delivered in Lexington at the usual or customary carriage. Persons wanting to purchase, will please apply to JOSEPH D. SWIFT, in Lexington, and their order will be promptly filled.

JNO. B. McILVAINE.
May 23, 1836—24 f—Lex. Ind.

FAIETTE COUNTY, Ga.

TAKEN UP, on the plantation of John R. Doolan, Esq. by Reuben Leasley, near the Bushy branch road, near Lexington, a dark BAY MARE, supposed to be 12 years old; upwards of 16 hands high; a little lame in one fore foot; no shoes; appraised to \$30 by John Clugston and William Downing, this 25th May, 1836, before me.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.
A copy—Att. J. C. Rodes, Clerk.
24 f—3 By Walter Rodes, d. c.

LEXINGTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



THE subscriber has just received and intends keeping on hand, a complete and well selected assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots, Shoes, Pumps and Slippers.

Which he warrants to be of the very best quality, and which he will sell on as accommodating terms as any other house in the city.

His store is on Main Street, next door to the hunting house of Miss Susan Cook, where he will be pleased to see all who may desire to purchase any thing in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock.

ALSO, A handsome assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

Plain and Fancy

Stocks, Bonnets, Shirts, Shirt-Bosoms,

Collars, &c. &c.

ALFRED Z. BOYER.

Lex May 23, 1836—23 f—

N. B. Fine Buckets made to order on the shortest notice.

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF

CHOICE LITERATURE

HAS now completed its Six Months of publication, and the publishers offer the following works in testimony of the fulfilment of the promises made to the public in the original prospectus.

Late of Sir James Mackintosh, by his son.

Kincaid's Rifle Brigade.

Characteristics of Hindostan, by Miss Roberts.

One in a thousand, by G. P. R. James.

Kienzi, by E. L. Bulwer.

Random Recollections of the House of Commons.

The Second Volume has commenced with Selections from *The Dramas of Joanna Baillie*, and *Confessions and Crimes*, or *Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman*—a work resembling in style, and supposed to be by the same author, as the celebrated *Tales from the Diary of a Physician*.

The First Volume can be had separate, without subscribing to the work, upon the remittance of \$2.50 to the publishers.

The Library is published weekly, containing Twenty imperial octavo pages, and the Literary Advertiser, which accompanies it, four pages, and is bound up at the end of every volume. Price per annum, in advance, \$5.

Address, E. I. CAREY & A. HART.

O. LOUIS A. GODFREY.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLUB BING.

A remittance of Five Dollars will command the first volume of the Library and the *Maryport* Novels, complete in 8 numbers, containing: Peter Simple—Jacob Faithful—Peveril of the Rook—The King's Own—Newton Forester—Pacha of Many Tales—and Japhet in Search of his Father—or

First Volume of *Library and Lady's Book*.
May 21, 1836—23



THE LARGEST LOTTERIES EVER DRAWN IN THE U.S.

THE Liberal patronage afforded by his patrons has induced Sylvester to make arrangements with the managers to draw a series of Schemes in June—surpassing all that have hitherto been offered, the capitals varying from

100,000 Dollars!
TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Full particulars are referred to a similar—and a supply can only be obtained by immediate application to the person of his mother, Fortune, S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dollars!!!
The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.
Alexandria Lottery,
For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS A.
The draw is in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & M'Intyre) Managers. Drawing supervised by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

SCHEME.
I found in the lottery combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five hundred and thirty-five tickets will be drawn, each having a new one of the drawn numbers on it, and a small ticket having none of the drawn numbers on it, except blanks.

1 prize of \$100,000	\$100,000
1 of 25,000	25,000
1 of 10,000	10,000
1 of 5,000	5,000
1 of 2,500	2,500
1 of 1,250	1,250
1 of 625	625
1 of 312	312
1 of 156	156
1 of 78	78
1 of 39	39
1 of 19	19
1 of 9	9
1 of 4	4
1 of 2	2
1 of 1	1

2645 prizes, 4145 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$25,500

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 3.
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday June 4, 1836.

SCHEME.
25,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—1,000 dollars—500 dollars—250 dollars—100 dollars—50 dollars—25 dollars—10 dollars—5 dollars—2 dollars—1 dollar—50 cents—25 cents—10 cents—5 cents—2 cents—1 cent.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 22 white tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 3.
Endowing the Lehigh Academy, and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday June 11, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 DOLLARS
8,000 dollars—1,000 dollars—500 dollars—250 dollars—100 dollars—50 dollars—25 dollars—10 dollars—5 dollars—2 dollars—1 dollar—50 cents—25 cents—10 cents—5 cents—2 cents—1 cent.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 150 Dollars. Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sci. April Term, 1836.
JAMES SMITH, Complainant
vs
WILLIAM PRICE'S HEIRS, &c. Defendants,
in CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and in appearing in the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Jacob, his wife, the unknown heirs of William C. B. and Mary, his wife, William E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and David, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polly, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Berry, his wife, William Holmes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd. — Harvey and Sally, his wife, American Kutley and Maria Kutley, William L. Martin and wife are not claimants of this Common wealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill, and the rules of this Court— it is therefore ordered that unless they shall appear and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for granted against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, Clerk
By JOHN FLETCHER, d.c.

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS
Of the latest fashion, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for great material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.
Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,
Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thank'd for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

(?) The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.
Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3u

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Road, Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Road from next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, proposals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges of Viaducts, to wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Berry's creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructure.

The respective plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td ch Lou Jour.

Candy's Coffeehouse
And Wholesale Beer, Ale and PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburgh, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better) but thinks a "little" better, at any rate, second a name in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally.

He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well to call and make engagements. Families supplied at the shortest notice.

All those who are fond of a glass of good ale, just call up at Candy's he has it for sale; From Pittsburgh it comes, its good, sound and strong.

If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.

Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—con it drink like water; If other trash they palates please, This transportation sure must cease.

Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His ale's good—as good as can be, If 'twould not come in, call or buy.

April 30, 1836—17-td

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BBL'S Mackerel, No. 2. (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hog-head superior quality SUGAR.

R. GRAY,
Corner of Limestone and Water's streets, between Bieman's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.
April 23, 1836—16-td

JABEZ BEACH.
A Com'd, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-td

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,
I learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-td

Piano Fortes.
A Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by
ONIMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, May 8, 1836—16-2u

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, and respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of *leaf Tobacco*, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;
A part of which is as follows:
50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Boxes Pine Apples,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
3 Barrels of first quality
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
superior quality.

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shint, &c. Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
Lexington, Jan 1, 1836—1-td \$1*

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, and the highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McPherson's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Prunella Slippers; a handsome assortment of Ingrain, Velvet and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burlap, an excellent substitute for flax linen.
R. & F.
N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINEN on hand.
P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance.
R. & F.
April 16, 1836—16-td

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$350 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change. Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family ever seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for ten shares of my own.
Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recited:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.
1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higber, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.
1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.
1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.
A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$3000.
A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bailey, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-td

MESSINGER DUROC.
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.
Messinger DuROC, by DuROC; dam Vincenta, by Messinger; Sleuter; Latin; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starling; Partner; Smiling Tom—1st veller's dam by Almazaz; Ray Bolton's 1st veller's dam by Mackless; Blum; Blum; Sister to the dam of old Merin by DuROC.

JAMES SHY.
January 10, 1836—3-td

NEW SPRING GOODS,
FOR 1836.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
Lex March 8, 1836—10-td

MONEY LOST.
500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst. between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed pack containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as resealed, endorsed on the envelope as follows: \$23000 to pay a note in Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keate, or George Keate, to the order of John Brand, Esq.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keate, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-td

TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at J. J. KEISER's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, for the construction of that part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present Lettings and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 9 miles, with some Bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Treasurer's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and shown, and the notes read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.
WM. B. BLACKBURN, Pres.
May 14, 1836—21-11-5d

The Board of Managers will meet at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 25th inst. to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Maysville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June.—Chs & Rip

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share, be made on the stockholders, payable on the first of June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.
THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isher and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 50 feet front, running back in Water street opposite the Epi Road Warehouse, contains a fine Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.
LUDY D. GAYWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-td

JUST RECEIVED.
A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by L. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

FIRE!
RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, against Fire, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836—22-td

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay: those failing to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.
CABLE WORLEY.
May 17, '36. 21-3c

BLUE LICK WATER.
THE first fresh supply this day received by D. BRADFORD, Main street, where it will be constantly kept during the season.
Lex. May 12, 1836—20

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;
Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—ad of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.
JOHN SHROCK.
April 16, 1836—15-td

JOB GREEN,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Market Place, on Main street, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY WINDSOR CHAIRS
of all descriptions and prices, also, Settees, Looking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker—also, a Painter of Good character; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.
Lexington, July 21, 1831—20-td

ATTEND TO THIS.
THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by calling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.
J. G. MCKINNEY.
Lex. Jan 1, 1836—52-td

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
Lexington, March 22d, 1836.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 5th Instant of ten dollars on each Share, is required, to be paid on the 27th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 25—12-td

NEW OPENING.
THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,
Selected with great care, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Cities—comprising all the variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Thankful for past favors, would respectfully solicit his friends and customers, and the public in general, to call and examine his stock—will be sold at Wholesale or Retail. Linen and Feather taken in exchange for Goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.
Lexington, May 7, 1836—19-1m.

LOST.
ON Saturday last, about nine o'clock, in the morning, a BLACK LEATHER POCET-BOOK with a Sheet Spring Clasp, containing a large size, with a five dollar bill and four dollars in silver and other papers; between Cassin's Coffee House and the Forks of the Road leading to Paris. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor on the finder, and receive a fair compensation for their trouble, by leaving it at Candy's Coffee House; the finder being a Wagoner in his employ and a colored man.

Lexington, May 10, 1836—21-td

JAMES HENRY.

Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Stouenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, kasey and socks, all of which articles might to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wacousta—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Stouenville Jeans, which will be sold on his terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.

JAMES HENRY,
April 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in French and German Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine, April 2, 1836—13-td

FOR SALE.
A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very richly situated on DuRoi's Creek, a navigable stream, emitting into Galveston Bay, at about a month's distance from the Gulf of Mexico, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected by the proprietor by reason of its fertility and its location in the Colony, it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the first tract that can be for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons desirous to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-td

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor, of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, than any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of a good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed. CLARY & Co.
August 12, 1835—34-6m

LEXINGTON HOTEL COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the above named Corporation, will be opened at the "PUEBLO HOTEL," in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May next, and be kept open one week. The act of Incorporation holds out strong inducements to capitalists, and it is confidently expected will not be overlooked by our citizens generally.

1st. Its duration is one hundred and fourteen years.

2d. Capital One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with power to purchase and hold such Lands, Houses, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, Slaves, Goods and Chattels, as may be deemed necessary, and to rent out or lease any room or ground not required for the use of the Hotel.

3d. To be managed by a President and four Directors, elected annually by the Stockholders, each share being entitled to one vote.

4th. The Company to commence operation when Forty Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, with power to open books thereafter, for additional subscription.

5th. Said Company is authorized to purchase the Phoenix Hotel, late the property of Capt. Jun. Postlewaite, dec'd, so long known as one of the best stands for business in the Western Country, which is in excellent repair, and can be had on advantageous terms, with or without its Servants, Furniture and Fixtures, as the company may elect.

P. S. A gentleman well qualified to take charge of the concern, with a moderate capital, and who would become a Stockholder, would be preferred as a tenant for the Hotel.

Commissioners—J. Brown, Robt. Frazier, J. G. McKinney, R. A. Carl, A. K. Woolley, J. C. Smith, Jacob Ashton, John Nanton, Thomas P. Smithwhite.

Intelligencer and Gazette, Lexington; Journal, Louisville; Gazette, Cincinnati, and Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, will insert the above one month, and send on accounts.

April 2, 1836—13-1m

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT.
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offering their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross desires to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTOMY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which an cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office—Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836—15-td

A GREAT BARGAIN;
Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following described property, which is located about miles west of